

A&P, Grand Union organized in 4 Dixie States

— Page 3



Vol. 4, No. 14 401 July 21, 1957

2,500 Strike Three Plants Of Marx Toy

— Page 6

Local 1-S Counters

R. H. Macy Co.

Speed-Up Attempt

— Page 5

"Greedy Grab" Spurs on Inflationary Trend

Steel Price Boost to Be Probed; Steelworkers, UAW Denounce It

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—With prices threatening to snowball as the boost in steel prices hits manufacturers of appliances, an investigation into the price hikes by major steel companies has been launched by Senator Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and his Anti-Trust Subcommittee.

At the same time the top officers of both the United Steelworkers and the United Automobile Workers launched bitter attacks on the steel industry for unjustified adding to its "fabulous" profits while blaming labor for the increases.

Senator Kefauver's investigation covers price boosts by industries which are so powerful that they can take such action without regard for competition or true costs. Known as "administered price" industries they are typified by the big steel companies which can do as they please on the price front.

Kefauver is particularly interested in the relative effect of labor costs on prices in such industries and the unvarnished policies of these companies to boost profits in order to finance expansion and modernization without the necessity for borrowing in the open market.

The blast from labor came from Steelworker Pres. David J. McDonald, Auto Worker Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec. Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers.

Steel Prices Up Again

McDonald pointed to two hikes in prices during the past six months by U.S. Steel and declared:

"Once again the corporation refuses to accept responsibility for its own act. Instead, it seeks to hide its fabulous growth of profits by minimizing them, exaggerating the wage increase received by its employees and thereby seeks to pin the blame for higher prices on Steelworkers and their union."

McDonald declared that U. S. Steel's own records show that the company "could absorb the cost of the wage increase for the remainder of 1957, reduce steel prices by \$6 a ton instead of raising them by that amount, and end 1957 with the greatest net profits after taxes in the history of the Corporation."

Reuther charged flatly that the price boost was "unjustifiable, socially irresponsible and dangerously inflationary." He called it the "contemptuous and defiant response" of Big Business to the appeal of President Eisenhower for restraint in initiating price increases.

"The facts on steel prices and steel wages prove conclusively that U. S. Steel's

"IT'S NOT THAT WE LIKE YOU LESS—"



effort to blame the price increase on increased labor costs is completely false and that this price increase, as other prices in steel, auto and other industries in the post-war years are nothing more than an unconscionable and greedy grab for higher and higher profits at the ex-

pense of American consumers."

Reuther warned that organized labor will continue its demands for a thorough-going investigation into the "price-wage-spiral" despite efforts by conservative business groups to prevent such a probe.

Insurance Firms Balk at Fund Disclosures

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Now it's the insurance companies that don't want the Federal Government looking into management-controlled welfare funds. Appearing before a House Committee, officials of Metropolitan Life, John Hancock Mutual and Aetna took the same line as the National Association of Manufacturers—that only

involved and unwarranted to assume that most employers are intrinsically above all possible reproach."

Al Whitehouse, Industrial Union Department director, who presented Reuther's statement to the Committee, said that one of the reasons management didn't want to disclose how the plans were being operated is that it would break the cloud of secrecy now surrounding the plans.

"There's another problem that seems to be bothering the organized employers,"

Whitehouse said. "They don't want disclosure because of the information it might furnish for collective bargaining. They admit as much in their publication which laments because union negotiators would come to the bargaining table better informed on what kind of benefits might be possible and practical."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, speaking in Boston, also reiterated the Administration demand that all plans, including employer-controlled ones, be included in disclosure legislation.

The witnesses declared that employer-controlled funds, which make up more than 90 percent of those in existence, should be exempt on the ground that they were "not susceptible to abuse," that there would be an "inordinate amount of paper work," and that there would be no public benefit in inspection of such funds.

Their testimony followed new labor demands that all welfare funds—management as well as union-controlled—should be subject to scrutiny.

In particular, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers told the Committee in a statement that employer claims that no "skulduggery" had been discovered in employer-administered plans was "nonsense."

"Employers, insurance agents, insurance companies, union and fund officials have all been involved in the situations in which wrong-doing has been disclosed," Reuther declared.

"Virtue is not a monopoly of any particular section of the population. It is intolerable to argue that disclosure should be limited to those plans in which unions are administratively in-

RWDSU Leaders Tour Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The three top officers of the RWDSU, Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, wound up a cross-Canada tour of RWDSU affiliates here last week as The Record went to press. They were accompanied on the trip by Regional Dir. George Barlow, whose region encompasses the Eastern Canadian provinces. Among the cities they visited where they met local RWDSU leaders were Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver.

While in this city, the officers visited Regional Dir. Gerald Emary, who is recuperating at home after a protracted illness. They reported Emary is in "excellent spirits" and deeply interested in union activities, despite his enforced absence from his post. The union leaders conveyed to Emary the General Council's resolution of good wishes for a speedy recovery, adopted at its Atlantic City meeting last month.

in
this
issue:

NOTICE TO READERS

The Record's schedule of publication calls for 24 issues a year. Accordingly, there will be just one issue in August, dated Aug. 18, 1957. See you then!

Labor News Roundup	4
N. Y. and Northeast	5
The Midwest	6
The South	7
Canada	8
New Big Biz Gimmick: Cry 'Labor Racketeer' ...	9
First Foto Winners	10
Exploited Puerto Ricans Fight Back With '65' ...	11
AGVA: Union of Stars ...	12
Military Service Choices ...	13
Phoney Reducing Remedies	14
Humor, Cartoons	15

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401

rwdsu RECORD

Supermarket Workers Organize in Dixie

An organizing spark has been lit by the RWDSU in the South among employees of two nation-wide supermarket chains—the A&P and Grand Union markets. During the past few months campaigns have gotten under way in a total of 23 stores employing some 550 workers in four southern states—Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama.

Latest to be added to the growing total are two A&P supermarkets in Tuscaloosa, Ala., where a majority of the 70 employees have joined the union after being contacted less than two weeks ago. First contact with the RWDSU was made through Organizer Margaret Robbins, who was introduced to the workers through the City CIO. Since then Int'l Rep. Bill Langston has joined the campaign.

The largest group of A&P stores on their way to becoming RWDSU shops is in the Knoxville, Tenn. area, where Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn has been working since May in response to requests of the employees of nine stores for help in organizing. A healthy majority of these workers has joined the union, and a petition for a representation election is being prepared for filing with the National Labor Relations Board.

The Knoxville group numbers about 150, including 50 part-time employees. Rosenhahn said that the wages of these workers are well below what organized retail employees earn. One of their main beefs, he said, is the great variation in earnings among men who do the same work, sometimes even in the same store. He cited a case in which a produce manager in one store, who has more seniority than another man doing the same job in a nearby A&P store, nevertheless receives \$7 a week less than his co-worker.

Each of the nine stores has an active rank and file committee at work completing organization of its store, and Rosenhahn said the committee members have already expressed eagerness to tackle the organization of two competing chains—the Cass Walker and the White stores. There have already been calls and personal visits to union headquarters by a number of employees of these chains, he said.

A & P Stores Organized in Florence, S.C.

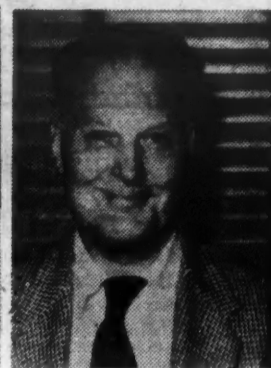
Two more A&P stores in Florence, S.C. are better than 90% organized under the leadership of Regional Dir. Irving Lebold and Int'l Rep. W. R. Parker. A labor board hearing July 15 established the collective bargaining unit, and an election is expected to be held within the next six weeks. Another union, the Retail Clerks, has intervened here, suddenly showing up at the board hearing but unable to show sufficient interest on the part of the workers to enable it to file its own petition. Lebold said the main effect of this intervention is to help the company. The other



Harry Bush



Irving Lebold



Ed Rosenhahn

union will appear on the ballot, even though, Lebold said, it is plain that it has organized none of the employees.

In Miami, Fla., Regional Dir. Harry Bush reports that employees are already benefiting as the result of an RWDSU campaign in 10 supermarkets owned and operated by Grand Union. The stores, recently taken over by the Grand Union chain, are known locally as B-Thrifty, Tanner's and Value Stores. Bush said the retail grocery field in this city has been "all shook up" by the RWDSU's vigorous organizing campaign at the Grand Union stores, which employ about 300 workers. Hour reductions have been put into effect in several supermarket chains, including Grand Union's new stores.

The A&P chain and Kwik-Chek stores, both unorganized companies, cut hours from 48 to 46 a week. So did the Food Fair stores, which are organized in another union. At Grand Union, the company did better by one hour, bringing the work week down to 45 hours. In all cases the cuts were made with no loss in pay.

Meanwhile, the Grand Union employees, eager to get an election out of the way so negotiations to bring up their wages can get started, await the setting of an election date. The labor board heard the RWDSU's petition for an election on May 29. Also present at the hearing was the Retail Clerks Union, which was unable to show sufficient interest by the employees to make good its own petition, but which will nevertheless appear on the election ballot. Bush said he expects an election to be held in the next few weeks.

Congress, White House Don't Seem to Care

Hope Dims for \$1 Retail Minimum This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hope is dimming rapidly for passage by Congress this year of a bill to extend coverage to retail employees under the federal minimum wage law. There are a host of reasons offered by observers of the Washington scene—including the great attention paid by Congress to the economy drive and civil rights legislation, particularly the latter with its filibuster threat—but the main reason can be summed up in one snort sentence: "Nobody in Congress or the Administration cares very much."

The word "nobody" can be amended to except such liberal Democrats as Senators Wayne Morse and Paul Douglas, and Congressmen James Roosevelt, among others, but the fact is that "the powers that be" in the House, the Senate and the White House are content to see the legislation lie dormant, at least for this year.

An important stumbling block to the legislation is the House Labor Subcommittee, headed by Congressman Graham Barden of North Carolina. Barden, who told RWDSU delegates to the Minimum Wage Mobilization in Washington more than a year ago that he opposed extension of coverage to retail workers, has embarked on interminable hearings on the legislation in various parts of the country which add up to a cute means of preventing the legislation from reaching the House floor.

Senators Not Indignant

The Senate is closer to action, but here the civil rights legislation poses a time problem, and here too the Senate leaders do not appear indignant enough over millions of workers earning under \$1 an hour to speed up the legislation. In the Senate, unlike the House, there is a specific piece of legislation to press for—the compromise Kennedy bill which would extend coverage to an additional 5 million workers.

Probably the greatest part of the blame can be laid at the door of the Eisenhower Administration. After pious declarations of support for the principle of coverage extension, Administration leaders, from the President on down, through his party's Congressional leaders, have done little or nothing to back up their words with deeds. The only proposal put forward by the Administration is the inadequate, unfair and unworkable Mitchell recommendation, which would extend coverage to only a little more than 2,000,000 additional workers, and would be difficult if not impossible to enforce.



COAK
DRAWN FOR THE
AFL-CIO NEWS

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

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ICFTU Asks Freedom For All in World

TUNIS.—Freedom from every form of repression—that's the keynote of this fifth world congress of the Int'l Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Meeting on the continent of Africa, where the battle of the world's exploited colonial peoples for independence is raging, and in the capital city of Tunisia, one of the newest free nations on the globe, the congress is a focal point of international attention.

It heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, leader of the U. S. delegation, offer a six-point program geared to winning for the workers of the world the goals spelled out in the ICFTU's London manifesto—Bread, Peace and Freedom.

Based on fighting communism and other forms of totalitarianism into the ground, it proposes the exploitation of political and economic weaknesses in the Soviet empire; elimination of social injustices and all forms of discrimination; eliminating colonialism and helping new countries to develop; building up enough military strength to quell aggression; eventual disarmament; and the cooperation of free peoples for common goals.

Only minutes after the delegates assembled in the beautiful Bourse du Travail, words of freedom from Tunisia's dynamic premier, Habib Bourguiba, were bringing storms of applause.

Selection of Tunis as the site of the congress, he said, was a "contribution toward the emancipation of Africa."

'Strip-Tease' Strike

KARACHI, Pakistan.—The Pakistani government has refused a raise for its state employees. So the workers' union devised a form of strike which it defined as a "partial disrobing."

The first day of the demonstration the employees from clerks to department heads went to work without jackets, socks and with shirt-tails "fluttering in the morning wind."

If the government still refused an increase, the next move was to show up at work without shoes.

Then, the workers were to appear dressed only in trousers and vest.

Finally, if the state was still adamant, the males were to go to work with nude torsos. (No report has yet appeared about what females were supposed to do).



HUNGER AND DESPAIR for members of the Greek Confederation of Labor and their families were staved off following earthquake and floods in Thessaly by timely arrival of these 1,400 CARE food packages from American workers. Weighing 22 lbs. each, they were made possible by donations from many unions.

Poultry Inspection Wins

WASHINGTON, (PAI).—After four years of stubborn fighting, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters have won a striking victory with passage of a compulsory poultry inspection bill by both houses of Congress. A presidential signature is expected promptly.

After a three-hour debate the House of Representatives approved the bill over opposition from conservative groups which objected to Federal activities in this field.

The bill calls for "before and after" inspection of poultry and contains sanitation provisions for poultry slaughter plants. It provides for voluntary submission to inspection by Jan. 1, 1958 and compulsory inspection by the first of January in 1959. It is estimated that about 1,500 inspectors will be needed to carry out the program.

A similar bill already has passed the Senate and joint agreement by both houses on a common bill is expected shortly.

UAW Official Blasts Blue Shield Cost Rise

DETROIT.—There may be some justification for rate increases in Blue Cross coverage, but in Blue Shield it's "an entirely different story," according to Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers.

Mazey charged Blue Shield is "riding on the coattails" of Blue Cross and trying to tack on a 12 percent increase "it doesn't deserve." Both Blue Cross and Blue Shield have announced 12 percent hikes in Michigan.

Although Blue Shield has just come through a period of high utilization, he said, the proposed increase is nevertheless unwarranted, ill-timed and excessive for the following reasons.

Fees Unchanged

Blue Shield pays fixed fees for surgical operations that are not being changed, as contrasted with the increasing costs of operating hospitals that have to be met by Blue Cross, Mazey pointed out. Since 1950, he said, there has been only gradual increase in cost. Last year there was a sudden rise in cost.

"But there is no valid actuarial basis for assuming that this is a permanent condition. In projecting its rate, Blue Shield ignored virtually all of its experience since 1950 and used only last year's data. In view of the present reverse level any rate increase should be delayed until this higher than usual experience can be evaluated and tested to see if it persists," he contended.

Mazey charged, "The UAW has also found that the plan is not enforcing the service features of its contract which are supposed to assure fully paid surgical inpatient care for families earning less than \$5,000. No effective action has been taken to solve this problem."

Cement Workers Strike

CHICAGO, (PAI).—The strike of 16,000 Cement Workers in more than half of the country's 170 cement plants is halting construction work in many areas of the East and South.

A cement shortage is already threatening stoppage on the Connecticut Turnpike, sections of the New York State Thruway, housing developments and numerous other construction jobs where concrete is needed in huge quantities.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service officials are trying to bring the Cement Workers together with a number of cement firms which are still holding out. The union is insisting on acceptance of the pattern-making 16-cent an hour package deal already reached with several cement companies.

Housing Dilemma Faces American Working People

Only One Family in Six Found Able to Afford New House

WASHINGTON, (PAI).—Only one urban family out of six is qualified to buy a new house according to a new study based on data supplied by real estate editors of daily newspapers in 11 large cities.

The survey was conducted by the National Housing Conference and released through its publication, The Housing Yearbook. Organized labor participates in the conference. RWDSU Vice-Pres. Irving Rosenberg, who is also leader of Local 108 in Newark, N. J., is a member of the Conference board of directors.

Cities covered in the survey of the cheapest new houses and apartments available are Baltimore, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Antonio and Seattle.

Minimum prices for new dwellings ranged from \$8,490 for a row house in Philadelphia to \$13,900 for a detached dwelling in Milwaukee. The median price was \$11,450, in Kansas City.

The estimated expense of amortization, taxes, insurance, maintenance, utilities and heat for the \$11,450 house was \$119 a month. On the theory that housing expense should not exceed one-fifth of the income, the Housing Yearbook says a family should have \$7,156 a year to carry this house.

"Except in the South," the Yearbook continues, "a family must have an income of \$8,000 or more to make a choice among new houses. About 1 urban family out of 6 has that much money. Private builders are serving less than 20 percent of the people."

It is nonetheless true that many families with incomes of \$7,000, \$8,000, \$9,000 and even less have been buying new houses priced at \$10,000, \$12,000 and still higher, the Yearbook concedes. They have done so, the publication suggests, by using their savings to keep down the size of the mortgage; by borrowing on life insurance; by curtailing other expenses so that 25 or 30 percent of the family income can be used for housing; by putting other members of the family to work; by postponing maintenance and repairs, and by enjoying the current advantage of inflation.

The old rule of thumb that a family may safely buy a house costing two and one-half times the annual income is contradicted by the Yearbook. On the basis of its tabulation of housing expenses, the publication finds that the ratio should be 1.6—not 2.5—for a \$10,000 house, 1.7 for a \$15,000 house and 1.8 for a \$25,000 house.

In another feature in the yearbook, Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers and vice president of the Housing

Conference, said that America faces a housing crisis and "there is absolutely no sign on the horizon of an upturn in homebuilding later in the year."

Bates sees two major reasons for the

critical housing situation. One is the Administration's tight money program and the drying up of mortgage money. The other is high prices being asked for new houses.

The National Housing Conference Yearbook's Table of Housing Expenses

Selling price	Total monthly costs	Annual income required	Percent of population able to buy
\$10,000	\$105.32	\$ 6,319	21.2
11,000	113.83	6,830	17.2
12,000	122.34	7,340	14.0
13,000	130.85	7,851	11.5
14,000	139.36	8,361	9.6
15,000	147.87	8,872	7.9
16,000	156.38	9,383	6.6
17,000	164.89	9,893	5.7
18,000	173.40	10,404	4.8
19,000	181.91	10,915	4.1
20,000	190.42	11,425	3.5
21,000	198.93	11,936	3.0
22,000	207.44	12,446	2.6
23,000	215.95	12,957	2.2
24,000	224.16	13,468	1.9
25,000	232.97	13,978	1.7

Notes: Monthly costs include amortization, taxes, insurance, maintenance, utilities and heat. Amortization is computed for a maximum mortgage (95 percent of the first \$9,000 in value and 75 percent of the balance) for 30 years at a cost of 5½ percent. Taxes are estimated at 1.7 percent of value annually, insurance at .2 percent of value and maintenance at 2 percent of value.

One-Week Refusal to Work Overtime 90% Effective

Local 1-S Battles Macy Speed-Up Campaign

NEW YORK CITY — Like big business everywhere, R. H. Macy—the world's largest department store—is doing its best to increase its already swollen profits at the expense of its workers. Standing between the company and its objective is Local 1-S of the RWDSU, which represents the 8,000 workers in Macy's five New York stores.

The company has launched a campaign for more sales volume from each worker. To drive its point home it demoted two long-service workers, alleging that they had failed to meet the Macy standards.

A worker resigns, retires or dies—and Macy's doesn't replace him. But the company still demands that the remaining people not only take up the slack, but improve on past performance.

Not only are salesclerks expected to sell more

of the company's goods, but they are told that they must, at the same time, do more stock work, wrapping of packages and many other tasks which were previously assigned to other members of the store's staff.

Proving the profitability of this added squeeze is the recent announcement that Macy expects its sales will reach an all-time record high of \$450 million for the fiscal year ending August 3, as compared with \$398,200,000 for last year.

The first step in the union's "fight back" campaign came during the busy week before Father's Day in June. A voluntary refusal to work overtime or accept any changes in their schedules served two important purposes:

● By complicating management's problem of providing coverage for busy areas in the huge store

it reminded Macy's that the cooperation of employees is still important to any well-run business.

● And by proving to be better than 90 percent effective, it also reminded Macy's of the continuing unity all of the 8,000 workers had shown during thirteen days on the picketline in April of 1956.

As a second step, the union demanded that the facts involved in Macy's demotions and in their piling on of added duties be submitted to impartial arbitrators. Decisions on both are expected soon.

A third step in the union's fight to preserve and improve its hard-won gains will be the convening of an all-day conference of Executive Board members and Shop Stewards. This meeting, scheduled for mid-September, is expected to delve deeply into these and any other on-the-job problems which may exist.



HONORS FOR COPE: Representatives of AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education look with pride on "Outstanding Public Service" award held by Pres. John C. Cornelius of American Heritage Foundation. The honor was bestowed by the Foundation upon AFL-CIO for "Register, Inform Yourself and Vote" campaign last year. COPE officials, l. to r., are Dir. James L. McDevitt, Al Barkan, Tilford E. Duple, Anthony W. Smith and Henry Zon. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg serves on COPE Administrative Committee.

Food Clerks Local to Ease Requirements for Pensions

NEW YORK CITY—Easing of the eligibility requirement of Food Clerks Local 338's Retirement Fund has been proposed by union and employer trustees, and U.S. Treasury Dept. approval of the move is being awaited, it was reported by Pres. Julius Sum. The new proposal would make members of Retail Food Employees Local 338 eligible for a pension after 15 years of membership during the past 20 years. The present requirement calls for 20 years of membership out of the past 25.

Because of the nature of the industry, which has a great deal of turnover in employment, continuity on a particular job is rare. As a result, the union and employer trustees agreed when the '338' Retirement Plan was established to base length-of-service on membership in the local, and to provide for possible breaks in membership in the case of those who had left the industry for a time and re-

turned later. The new proposal reduces the total length-of-service needed to 15 years out of the 20 years prior to the member's application for a pension.

Five More Retirees

Last month five more members retired under the '338' Retirement Plan, bringing the total number of retirees to 14. The others retired early this year when the Plan officially went into effect. The new retirees are Al Russel, Saul Eckstein, Sam Gillet, Zizu Zussman and Samuel Polak.

In other developments in the local, Business Agent Harry Rapaport and Organizer Murray Fischer reported that members in Local 338's Food Service Division are now working a basic 5-day, 40-hour week, under the terms of a two-year contract signed last year. At the time the agreement went into effect, the employees received a \$3 wage boost, with the cut in hours scheduled to take place on the anniversary of the contract signing. Union officers reported that the transition to the shorter work week went smoothly, since employers had had a year's notice to prepare for the change-over.

\$3.50 Raises Feature Mohican Stores Contract

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—\$3.50 weekly raises for full-time employees and 5 cents hourly boosts for part-timers feature a new agreement between the Mohican Stores and RWDSU Local 209, Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported.

The new agreement, which Evans describes as comparable to the "best for this type of store," defines the several categories of employees and strengthens the seniority clause. The Mohican stores are a part of a grocery store chain.

250 in Anserphone Co. Win First RWDSU Pact

NEW YORK CITY—Contract coverage for 250 employees of the Anserphone Company of Brooklyn and Queens last month brought one of the largest telephone answer service firms in the city into the fold of RWDSU Local 780. Last May over 1,000 phone answering service workers won the first industry contract in this city when an employer's association, representing about 50 firms, signed up with the RWDSU.

The Anserphone employees, whose employer is not an association member, overwhelmingly approved their new contract, which provides the same conditions as were won in the association settlement, Local 780 Pres. Jerry Fischer reported. They voted in a referendum after the settlement terms were approved by their office stewardesses.

The contract calls for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, with a \$75 bonus in lieu of back pay; paid vacations of one and two weeks; paid holidays; seniority and grievance procedure with arbitration, and a union shop.

Also won was double time pay for the employees who work, as they regularly do, on holidays. The employers also agreed to health and life insurance coverage, and details of a plan will be worked out in the coming weeks, Fischer said.

The agreement calls for maintaining all past privileges enjoyed by the employees. The pact runs for 3 years, with reopenings on all contract questions on April 1, 1958, and April, 1959. It expires in 1960.

Voted for RWDSU

The Anserphone shop voted for the RWDSU in a National Labor Relations Board election last April 15 by a wide margin, defeating the attempted intervention of another union. The vote in this shop, a pace-maker in the industry, was the high point in a two-year campaign led by Fischer to organize the telephone answer service industry in New York. Working with Fischer during the past

few months has been Int'l Rep. Dale Buckius.

A major portion of the industry is now covered by RWDSU contract, and the campaign continues to organize remaining firms, which are scattered in all five boroughs, as well as in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Fischer estimated the number of unorganized employees at about 1,000.

300 Win Big Gains At Pneumatic Scale In Quincy, Mass.

QUINCY, Mass.—A new 2-year contract between Local 444 and the Pneumatic Scale Co., employing 300 workers, was settled last month when the employees all but unanimously approved terms providing substantial wage increases, cost-of-living protection, health care and vacation improvements, New England Joint Board Pres. Joseph Honan reported.

New rates as a result of the increases range from a minimum of \$1.84 to a top of \$2.59 for incentive employees, who constitute most of the work force, and from \$1.51 to \$2.27 for the small group of non-incentive employees.

Incentive workers won increases of 6% effective June 10, and an additional 3% next June 9. The cost-of-living provision calls for adjustments equal to the rise in the government index if it rises more than 3% by next May 15.

The improvements in hospitalization bring \$15 a day instead of \$12 for room and board, in hospital medical care benefits up to \$240 instead of the previous \$120 limit, and surgical benefits up to \$300 instead of \$210. Employees pay one-third of the health plan's cost and the employer pays two-thirds.

Vacations will henceforth be pro-rated for those laid off prior to the vacation period.

Honan led the union negotiating committee, which included '444' Pres. Warren McLean, Financial Sec. Harold Kreitman, Recording Sec. Bruce Millner, Chief Steward John Delacraio and Vice-Pres. Dennis Burns.

Wage Gains in New Pact For Syrup Workers

NEW YORK CITY—Local 193, the union of fountain syrup and preserves employees, won a new contract last month providing general increases of \$3 a week to about 150 workers, plus gains in minimum rates ranging from \$5 to \$10, all effective May 1.

Salesmen won increased earnings by virtue of a bonus of 1½ cents on each syrup bottle returned. Also won were 3-week paid vacations after 10 years' service.

At the same meeting which ratified the contract terms, the members of Local 193 expressed deep sympathy with the family of Fernando Sosa, secretary-treasurer of the local for the past 20 years, who died May 1 of a heart attack. The members elected Tom G. Guerrero the new secretary-treasurer.

The Midwest

2,500 Strike at Three Marx Toy Plants

The employees of three Louis Marx Co. toy plants have gone out on strike against the employer's flat refusal to make any move at all to meet their demand for substantial wage increases. Two of the three shops—in Glen Dale, W. Va. and Girard, Pa.—are organized in the RWDSU. Employees of the third plant—in Erie, Pa.—are members of the Int'l Ass'n. of Machinists, AFL-CIO.

The locals in all three plants, employing about 2,500 workers, have been associated over the past few years in the Tri-plant Conference of Marx Toy Unions.

Twenty-four-hour picket lines have covered all plant entrances since June 1 in Erie and since July 1 at the two RWDSU plants. Employees of a number of Marx Co. warehouses, members of RWDSU, are also picketing their shops, including three in Wheeling, W. Va., two in Moundsville, one in Glen Dale and one in McMechen. In Pennsylvania, Lake City warehouse members are out.

Company Stand "No Offer"

Negotiations in all three plants had been held under wage reopeners which provide the right to strike. In all cases the company has maintained a no-offer stand on the claim that its competitors pay much less to their employees.

Talks with the company have been led by RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail, who said that, while it is substantially true that Marx pays more than other toy firms, the workers rightly feel they are entitled to wage boosts because they settled last year for a company-paid pension plan instead of a wage increase. Thus, wage rates at Marx have fallen out of line with rates prevailing in the area's industries. He observed also that Marx is a rich, profitable business, well able to pay more.

Int'l Rep. Charles Hess, who with Local 149 Pres. Bill Magnone is leading the Glen Dale members' strike, said that while a cost-of-living provision in the contract had resulted in increases during the past year, "this was far from holding the line against the rising cost of living."

Leading the 700 Girard plant employees is Local 850 Pres. Joseph Stasenko. In Erie, about 25 miles from Girard, Lodge 1520 of the IAM is led by Business Agent Jack Bartram and Int'l Rep. Peter Hoff. This plant employs between 700 and 800 people.

To Approach Unorganized

Exec. Vice-Pres. Bail said the strike is being pressed with the utmost vigor, and plans are to approach workers at a number of unorganized plants which feed the Marx Co. with parts the firm itself does not produce, with a view to organizing them.

The strike at all three plants was described as "completely solid," with no effort being made by the company to operate. Office personnel, who are members of the RWDSU, are also out.

In Glen Dale, the recently opened Local 149 headquarters, located about a half block from the plant, is serving as an ideal strike headquarters. Local leaders observed that the brand new hall had been opened just in time for use as a canteen, as well as a gathering place for strikers between picket line stints.

Retail Picketing OK in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O.—A decisive picketing decision won July 10 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the Richman Bros. Co., with retail outlets in 17 States, is expected to have favorable repercussions within the entire labor movement.

The Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, upheld the union contention that it may engage in peaceful picketing of the Richman Bros. stores, free of state court injunction or restraint.

Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated president, hailed the latest court decision as precedent-making. Other unions, he pointed out, are now free peacefully to picket the retail outlets of firms with which they are engaged in disputes.

The Ohio Court of Appeals, in reversing the permanent injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, held that the State courts had no jurisdiction to enjoin peaceful picketing in a dispute between a union and an employer involved in interstate commerce.

The Richman Bros. Co. is one of the few anti-union hold-outs in the men's clothing industry which is virtually 99 percent union. In conjunction with its union label campaign, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has sought to enlighten the buying public as to the issues involved in the Richman Bros. case.



NOT TO BE TOYED WITH are these strikers, members of RWDSU Local 850, who are out in front of the Girard Mfg. Co., subsidiary of huge Louis Marx Co. toy firm. The group above is just a sample of 800 RWDSUers out at Girard, Pa., plus 1,000 members of Local 149 in Glen Dale, W. Va., who also hit the bricks July 1 against company refusal to budge on workers' demand for substantial wage boosts. Still another group of Marx workers out are 300 Machinists Union members in Erie, Pa., who walked out for the same reason a month earlier.

18c Won in Sexton Warehouse Pact

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Contract settlements with three shops employing more than 350 members were made during the past few weeks, Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer reported. Largest of the three is the Sexton Food Company's warehouse in this city, where more than 200 members of Local 29 are employed. Wage boosts of 18 cents an hour were the outstanding feature of this settlement, which runs for 3 years and 3 months. Six cents an hour is effective now, 5 cents next year, four cents the following year, and 3 cents an hour for the last 3 months of the contract.

Negotiating committee members, led by Romer, were Pres. James Cline, Vice-Pres. James Hengen, Julius Zimmerman, Carl Wilson and Opal Allen.

The members of Local 835 at the Perfection Bakery in Fort Wayne settled for three years, with wage increases of 5 cents an hour each year. Union negotiators here were, in addition to Romer, Pres. Lawrence Bogner, Jr., William Brown and Lester O'Connor.

In Anderson, Ind., some 40 employees at the Anderson Mattress Co. also settled for a 3-year pact, with three cents an hour each year for time workers and one percent increases for piece workers. The negotiating committee included Local 462 Pres. Grady Woodard, Vice-Pres. Albert Leach, Roy Robinson, Roy Brown, Harold Schaller and Dorothy Christoff.

"Darndest Depression"

CHICAGO (PAI) — The union printer who on occasion puts the type together in The Chicago Tribune's editorial page was recently reported as commenting:

"This is the darndest depression I have ever seen. Everybody's working, and everybody's broke. At least we didn't have to work in the last one."

'1064' in Detroit Sweeps Three Labor Board Votes

DETROIT, Mich.—Local 1064 has swelled its membership by more than 80 members this month, Business Mgr. Paul Domeny reported. The members, working in three shops, named the RWDSU as their union in three representation elections held in one week.

On July 2 the employees of the plant cafeteria at the Lincoln automobile plant in Novi, Mich., voted for Local 1064 after an organizing campaign led by Domeny, in which James Gilmore, one of the workers, was especially active. Domeny said the 60 people now employed would be increased to 150 by next November, when the plant hits full production.

On the same day six of the eight workers eligible to vote in the election at the Fort Tavern in this city voted for the RWDSU Local in a State Mediation Board election. Noah Hicks, Jr. led his fellow employees in organizing the union in this shop.

Seven days later the 15 employees of the Slater System cafeteria unit at the Utica-Bend Corp. officially became members of the RWDSU when all but two voted for the union. The plant is a subsidiary of the Curtis-Wright aircraft engine firm.

10c Raise Won at Kellogg's in Lockport

LOCKPORT, Ill.—A new contract between Local 11 and the Kellogg Co. at its macaroni plant here provides the employees with wage increases of 10 cents an hour across the board, plus inequity adjustments of 10 and 15 cents an hour for several workers, Regional Dir. Al Evanoff reported.

The new pact, which runs for one year, also calls for protection against rises in the cost of living and three day's paid leave in case of death in an employee's family.

Evanoff led the union negotiating committee, which included Local 11 Pres. Robert Brown, Mary Rigoni and Arthur Pilz.

Another Phony Stall Tactic Tried by Georgia Toy Firm

ATLANTA, Ga.—In another desperation move, the Rushton Toy Co., whose employees voted for the RWDSU last October, has piled one more delaying action on top of its 14-month record of throwing obstacle after obstacle in the way of organization of the 350-worker plant, Organizer Guy Dickinson reported.

The company has appealed certification of the union, which just came down from the National Labor Relations Board three weeks ago, on the obviously phony charge that the Rushton workers have "never been shown" a financial statement of the union. This move was taken despite the fact that the RWDSU and all of its affiliated locals are in compliance with the Taft-Hartley act which provides

that unions make their financial statements available to all members.

Dickinson, who has been working with Int'l Rep. Buck Connell in the Rushton campaign, said he thought it hardly likely that the charge would stand up before the labor board.

As the company continues its squirming, the union has undertaken a vigorous drive to consolidate the election victory of last October and to prepare the Rushton employees for negotiations of their first union contract. Weekly meetings have begun to be held and letters are being sent to every member, and it is expected that personal home visits will begin soon.

The company's stalling tactics began early in the organizing campaign at Rushton, when, with the aid of the Republican-dominated NLRB, the firm managed to delay an election from the petition's filing in April of 1956 until October. Then came further stalling, with certification hung up until just a few weeks ago.

Southern RWDSU leaders observed that the Rushton situation was an outstanding example of how an employer and the labor board can use the Taft-Hartley labor law to foul up the organization of a group of workers.

Ala. 'Right' Law On Way Out

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Following a visit to the State Capitol by a 30-member union delegation, the State Senate's Labor Committee has unanimously reported out to the Senate a bill calling for repeal of the Alabama "right-to-work" law.

Earl Pippin, legislative director of the Alabama Labor Council, led the union group, which consisted of the top representatives of AFL-CIO unions in this state.

Observers said there is every likelihood that the Senate will take up the repeal measure before the legislature adjourns in the fall.

The South

Adams Warehouse Joins in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A wholesale produce warehouse, Adams Bros. Produce Co., is well on the way to becoming an RWDSU shop, Int'l Rep. Bill Langston reported. A majority of the 51 employees has signed up and there are indications that the company will consent to a labor board election.

Leading the organizing campaign at this shop is Henry Jenkins, who made the original contact and, said Langston, is sticking with the drive "for the duration."

Jenkins is a steward at Ward Baking, and in his spare time during the past few months has notched three other successful organizing efforts into his belt. With the bakery industry just about all organized in this city, Henry has concentrated on wholesale workers. Beneficiaries of his work have been the members of Local 261.

Active Committee

Langston said the Adams shop has a good, active rank and file organizing committee working on the inside, and as a result the turnouts at shop meetings have been good.

A labor board hearing was scheduled for July 26, but in view of the likelihood that management will agree to an election, a hearing might not be necessary and the vote could be held as soon as the end of this month.

Fla. Jeff Stores Talks Moving

MIAMI, Fla.—After three fruitless negotiating sessions with management of the Jefferson Stores Service Corp. for a first RWDSU contract, Regional Dir. Harry Bush reported progress in a fourth meeting between the parties this month. He said the company has made a beginning in bargaining around the employees' demands for wage increases, job security and other issues.

Bush attributed the change in attitude to the presence of a new company attorney, Aaron L. Solomon, who has had wide experience in labor negotiations.

The firm services electrical appliances sold by its eight stores in this city and several nearby towns. The 80 service workers voted for the RWDSU in a National Labor Relations Board election May 29. The firm's warehouse is already under RWDSU contract, and Bush said plans are to organize the retail outlets, as well as the company's main office here.

Birmingham Council of RWDSU Officially Launched

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham Council of RWDSU Locals had its official christening on Saturday, June 29, when permanent officers were elected and the aims and rules by which the Council will function were formally adopted.

President of the Council is Frank Parker, who is the RWDSU assistant director for the southern area. Other officers are first vice-president, J. K. Casey, and vice-presidents William Bordelon, of Local 441; George Stewart, Local 261; Charles Foster, Local 506; Sarah Limbrick, Local 436; Mrs. Kendrick, Local 436, and Ed L. Hawkins, Local 745. Each of the vice-presidents is the president of his or her local.

The recording secretary is James Ingram, financial secretary is Velma Farmer, sergeants-at-arms are Calvin Ray, J. A. Parker and Henry Jenkins, executive board member-at-large is Roscoe Jones, and the chaplain is Thomas Lanier. Trustees will be elected at the next Council meeting.

Fundamental aim of the Council, to which the RWDSU locals in Gadsden, Ala. are also affiliated, is to build the union in this area.



New Birmingham, Ala. RWDSU Council's vice-presidents are all presidents of their locals. Shown with Regional Dir. Frank Parker, at right front, above, they are, l. to r., front, E. L. Hawkins, Local 745; Sarah Limbrick, Local 436. In rear are George Stewart, Local 261; Chuck Foster, Local 506; William Bordelon, Local 441, J. K. Casey, Local 453.

Among the projects now being worked on to achieve this aim are a program for training organizers, who will come from the ranks for a set period and then return to their shops; a campaign to put up the union's own headquarters, and the building of a strike fund.

Although there were a number of formalities to get through, the 123 Council members present (out of a total membership of 150), got off to a fast start on the most important job they have—organizing the unorganized. They heard reports of the work of two rank and filers—C. C. Daniels and Henry Jenkins—who have been in the forefront of several organizing campaigns on their own time, working with Int'l Rep. Bill Langston.

Parker told the Council:

"The efforts of these two men are the best kind of example we could have as we launch this organization. It's spirit like that which we are going to harness in this Council, and it will result in the building of a fine, decent union here, which will not only bring economic gains to the workers in our field, but, lift our sights in terms of the community life as well."



Potent organizing combination are rank and filers C. T. Daniels, l., and Henry Jenkins, r., with Int'l Rep. Bill Langston. They're getting Council's organizing program off to fast start, with several new shops already in and a few more in the works. Reports to Council meeting of Daniels' and Jenkins' work cited their volunteer efforts as example for other members to follow.

Canada

OK Economy Strike Won in Saskatoon

SASKATOON, Sask.—It took three months of striking to do it, but the workers at OK Economy Stores warehouse have won their first RWDSU contract, Saskatchewan Joint Board Rep. Len Wallace reported.

The workers, numbering about 60, were locked out on March 28—a lockout which they quickly converted into a full-scale offensive against the company, which operates a chain of grocery stores in this province. Pickets not only prevented the operation of the warehouse, but with considerable help from members of RWDSU and other locals in the area they cut business to a trickle at the firm's retail outlets in this and three other cities.

The workers went back to their jobs on June 17 with an agreement providing wage increases ranging from 12 cents to 26 cents an hour, and a reduction in the work week from 42½ to 40 hours. The largest raise went to women employees, whose hiring rate of 65 cents an hour was boosted by 26 cents to a new 91-cent minimum.

Also provided are a thorough grievance procedure ending in arbitration, 3 weeks' paid vacation after 15 years' service, retention of seniority during absence because of illness, 8 paid holidays, plant-wide seniority, and leaves of absence for union business.

Discharge Issue Resolved

The main obstacle to settlement of the dispute—insistence by the company that it have sole right to determine merit and ability for hiring, firing and promotions—was overcome when management agreed to accept a mediator's recommendation that it exercise its judgments in good faith and without discrimination. The union has the right to dispute the company's decisions on these matters, which may then be submitted to arbitration.

While the settlement was described as a victory for the employees, Wallace observed that it would take "a long, hard struggle to stabilize the shop." Many of the workers are now laid off because, the company said, the picketing had resulted in a loss of business volume.

Some 30 employees are still out, although the union won a week's pay when they were laid off because management had failed to give proper notice of the lay-off, as stipulated in the new contract.

The workers, joined by Wallace, all expressed their gratitude for the help they received from other locals of the RWDSU while they were out. They singled out Saskatoon Local 542, whose members pitched in both with money and with aid on the picket lines.

Rowntree Chocolate, Canada Bread Settle in Ontario

TORONTO, Ont.—Three negotiation sessions between Bakery & Confectionery Local 461 and the Rowntree Chocolate Co. resulted in a new two-year contract with substantial gains for the 400 employees, as well as a modified union shop. The agreement provides for a 12 per cent wage increase over the next 18 months, in three steps of 4 per cent each, which will mean increases of 12 to 23 cents an hour, depending on the present wage rate.

The settlement was unanimously ratified by the workers, who were represented in negotiations by a committee consisting of Joe Gilligan, Tom Cook, Jay Stevenson, Maud Elwood and Bernadette Kennedy, aided by Int'l Rep. Hugh Buchanan.

Elsewhere in Local 461, about 150 employees of the Canada Bread Co., who work in eight distribution depots throughout Ontario, won important improvements in their new contract.

Among the gains were: Improved commission rates, which will provide average increases for salesmen of at least \$5 a week; minimum guaranteed salary of \$60 to \$65 for salesmen; eight paid holidays; re-scheduling of work week, to give every salesman a long weekend off every six weeks; and improved vacations: one week after a year, two weeks after three years, three weeks after 20 years; improvement in union security provisions.

The employees covered by the agreement work in depots in Oshawa, Hamilton, Dunnville, Hagersville, St. Catharines and Brantford, and in two newly-organized depots at Galt and Guelph.

Employment Up During May

OTTAWA—The employment situation in Canada improved slightly during the month of May, 1957 according to a joint report by DBS and the Labor department. An estimated 5,687,000 persons had work at May 18, an increase of 245,000 from 1956. At the same date 194,000 were unemployed, as against 306,000 a year ago.

The Great Canadian Election Upset

A Look at What Happened The Night of June 10

By MORDEN LAZARUS
Cooperative Press Association

The Liberal rally in Toronto on the night before the election was billed as "A Night to Remember." That happens to be the title of a book published not long ago about the sinking of the Titanic. It was very appropriate. June 10 was a night to remember all right.

On that date a government in power for 22 years and positive that it was going to be returned to power received the most resounding defeat in modern Canadian history. Not only the Liberal government, but the Gallup poll of public opinion, never wrong before in a Canadian election, was utterly wrong.

Maclean's Magazine, the only Canadian periodical with nationwide and large circulation, went to press before the election saying that the Liberals were returned as the world's most powerful and stable government—and the editorial was read in hundreds of thousands of Canadian homes two days after the election.

The Canadian public has been accused of being disinterested in politics and apathetic. Yet in this election over 70% of the people voted and some constituencies rolled up 80% to 90% of the votes. The people weren't talking and that's what fooled the experts. But they voted. Everybody, even the government, was saying that it would be good to have a stronger opposition in Parliament. Well, we've sure got a strong opposition. It's bigger than the government.

Conservatives Short of Majority

The Conservatives who took most seats still have only 111. The Liberals have 103, CCF 25 and Social Credit 19, and 6 Independents (one independent being an independent Progressive Conservative who has indicated his support of the PC's), making a total of 152 in opposition with one seat deferred.

But the biggest upset of all was the defeat of the most powerful man in the government, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, by a school teacher running as a CCF candidate in Port Arthur, Donald Fisher.

The vote was a protest vote that swung over to the Conservatives from the Maritimes to the Pacific, except for Quebec. It was not a positive vote—for something—it was against something, and that something was the dictatorial rule of a party too long and smug in power, of a party that had lost touch with the Canadian public.

The CCF in gaining two seats in the final total, lost two seats in the south and east, yet won more seats than any other party in the north and west—25. In northern Ontario the CCF elected three, two of them leading trade unionists. Arnold Peters, who won Temiskaming, is an

IAM representative; Murdo Martin, who won Timmins, is a firefighter. The CCF also won a new seat in British Columbia on the strength of the aluminum workers' vote at Kitimat.

Party of Big Business

But most of the fruits of victory went to the Conservatives. Historically, this has been the party of big business, almost wiped out of existence except in Ontario by the depression years and the war and making a comeback in the lushest years on the strength of its opponent's mistakes.

The leader of the Conservatives, John Diefenbaker, stumped the country from coast to coast propounding the supremacy of parliament over the interests of party. This was the main issue he put across. But at the same time he talked of a higher old age pension (a niggardly \$6 increase to \$46 a month certainly helped sink the Liberals) and more aid to the Maritimes and more tax money for Ontario and still tax cuts for all.

Now that he becomes Prime Minister, it will be most interesting to see in what measure he can deliver the goods. He can only survive in power with the aid of one or both of the minority parties, Social Credit and CCF. Both have indicated that he might have their support if—and it is a big if—he puts before parliament a program which will benefit the Canadian people as a whole.

Short Life for New Government

In any case the present situation looks too unstable to allow any government to carry on for much more than six months or a year. The life of the Conservative's first government in a generation is likely to be a short and a merry one.

A final word about the part the trade union movement played in this election. Organized labor from Ontario west put more effort into this campaign and more money than ever before. In the three seats in northern Ontario and in the seats the CCF retained in the west, labor has something to show for its efforts. But it can't be said that there is any such thing as a bloc labor vote in Canada. The average workingman votes like the average Canadian.

46 Get Additional Pay Boosts in Smith Strike Aftermath

WINDSOR, Ont.—Forty-six employees of the C.H. Smith department store won wage increases of \$1 and \$2 a week in addition to the general wage boost of \$3 for all employees, which was part of the settlement that ended the 103-day strike early this month.

The additional increases came out of a special inequity fund of \$2,500, which had been agreed upon in the negotiations which led to the strike settlement. Distribution of the fund was agreed upon in negotiations held a few days after the strikers had gone back to work.

These talks also resulted in a gain of 10 minutes a day in relief periods for the store employees. Instead of the previous 10-minute periods mornings and afternoons, the workers will be for 15 minutes twice a day, without loss of pay.

Participating in the negotiations for the union were RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, as well as Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit, who had led the workers throughout the strike. Kovenetsky was also present at the strike settlement.

A further accomplishment of the latest talks between the union and management was the setting up of job classifications among the sales employees for the first time. Kovenetsky said the es-

tablishment of three selling groups was a just step towards setting up a system of wage rates according to the job performed.

Kovenetsky expressed the hope that this could lead to a system of wage progressions within each job category in the future. This is the type of wage structure prevailing in RWDSU-organized department stores in the United States.

The strike, longest retail walkout in Windsor's history, was settled Friday, June 28, and all the strikers went back to work the following week. In addition to \$3 wage boosts, the 180 spunky members of RWDSU Local 1002 won back pay of \$75 and family coverage under the equally-shared hospitalization and medical care plan, as well as greater union security.



Members of the Local 1002 negotiating committee are pictured above as the 103-day C. H. Smith Dept. Store strike ended early this month. Standing, l. to r., Pete Robinson, Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit. Seated, RWDSU Exec. V-P Sam Kovenetsky, Local 1002 Sec. Doris St. Pierre, Treas. Mary Brown.

feature Section



—Cartoon by Stanley Glaubach

While a Few Dishonest Unionists Get the Headlines

Crooked Businessmen Rob Public of Billions

By RON MAY

Newspaper readers from coast to coast have heard about "union corruption" in unceasing headlines over the past several months. It is a fact that a few corrupt unions have been exposed, and all of labor resents the "business unionist" who has used his position of trust and responsibility to milk his union and the workers he is supposed to lead. The AFL-CIO has taken vigorous action to remove the corrupt few.

While every phony union official is one too much, the money stolen shrinks to piggy bank size when compared with money stolen daily by businessmen.

Government figures show that more than \$1 million is embezzled by bankers every day of the year.

And just last month, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield said medical quackery "has reached the highest level in history."

Financial columnist Sylvia Porter reports that "in this past month alone, innocent investors were fleeced out of \$16 million by racketeers who sold them fraudulent securities."

She added, "The wave of stock gyps which has been sweeping over this land in the last couple of years is the heaviest since the mad '20s and quite possibly the worst in history."

And Kenneth Barnard, an official of the Association of Better Business Bureaus said six leading auto insurance firms "have been mulcting policy-holders on a well-nigh incredible scale." He named names and figures, which added up to more than a \$25 million "take" yearly.

And on and on, in almost every field of business activity.

Business Immorality Not News

Does the fact that business morality has reached perhaps the lowest point in recent history make newspaper headlines? Hardly. It is worth a mention now and then by a columnist or a passing reference by a business writer.

Last month, the Wall Street Journal ran an editorial about union lawlessness entitled, "The Highwayman." The piece pictured businessmen as cowed and bullied by whip-swinging, brass-knuckles union goons. Pity the poor corporation president who had to deal with them, the article said.

The picture hardly reflects the true situation. Corporation executives are making more money—specifically and relatively—than ever before. And they've never been freer from union disputes. But a larger percentage than ever before of business earnings may be ill-gotten.

For example, a respected Jersey City stockbroker was recently sentenced to four years in prison and fined for swindling some 1,400 investors out of almost a million dollars through the sale of worthless Alaska Telephone Corp. debentures.

But it is at the FTC that the full extent of business ethical and legal short-cutting can be found. The FTC's files are a catalogue of today's ever-rising white-collar "crime."

This month—as for many months—the FTC is proceeding against 41 of about 900 health insurance companies in the nation. The firms

are charged with "unfair and deceptive" advertising. FTC lawyers point to such misleading ads as these:

"You and your family are covered from one to 75"; and

"It pays up to \$15 a day for 100 hospital days, for each sickness or accident."

An FTC official says that the companies conceal the fact that they can cancel the insurance whenever they feel the urge. And the urge comes often, he says.

Other recent cases in FTC files touch many fields of business. Here are some taken at random:

Singer Sewing Machine Co., of New York, representing repossessed or otherwise used machines as new.

Royal True Color Corp., of Long Island, N. Y., misrepresenting a "Cutest Child Contest" as a contest when in fact it was "a scheme to sell photographs."

J. David Paisley Co., of St. Louis, claiming falsely that a plastic adapter for television screens will reduce eyestrain.

Vulcanized Rubber and Plastics Co., of New York, describing as "rubber" and "hard rubber" combs that are manufactured with a synthetic plastic.

Fidelity Storm Sash Co., of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, offering storm windows at low prices when the offers were "simply lures to attract prospective customers for higher priced windows."

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., of Jersey City, falsely advertising radios as being "transistor" radios and the smallest radios ever made.

Tanners Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., misrepresenting the healthgiving qualities of its shoes and profits made by dealers selling them and falsely claiming that it owns a factory and manufactures the shoes.

Life-long Battery Mfg. Co. of El Segundo, Calif., falsely claiming that its batteries are "selfcharging," that they contain silver or "nuclear" cells, that they are a European invention, that they are guaranteed for 10 years, and that testimonial were unsolicited.

"Go and Sin No More"

In nearly all cases such as the foregoing, no fine or other punishment is meted out to companies charged with the fraud or deception.

Instead, FTC accepts a statement from the company stating it will not engage in the practice mentioned. The file of a closed case history contains this sentence:

"The agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by the company or its president that they have violated the law."

That's all. The FTC says, in effect, "Go and sin no more," and in most cases the public is no wiser.

Sometimes a company will continue its false or misleading advertising or other objectionable practice even after agreeing to stop.

The facts about the quick-money and shady-deal boys in business are just as available as those about big-dealing union officials. Newspaper readers being milked by fraudulent practices certainly would appreciate knowing about it.



TARGET of hose and camera was Erik, son of Irving Staub of Local 1268, New York, who wins \$5.



WOEBEGONE look on face of his dog was captured perfectly by Murray Fink of Local 338, New York. Sad photo of pooch rates a \$5 prize for owner Murray.



UNUSUAL lollipop leaves little lady looking less ladylike. But it earns a \$5 prize for Local 1199 member Lawrence W. Chakrin of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WINNERS ALL!

'Record' Photo Contest Draws Many Entries

A remarkable showing is being made by RWDSU photographers in The Record's Third Summer Snapshot Contest, with the biggest rush of fine entries ever. It was very difficult to narrow the selection down to three winners for this issue from the many excellent photos that were submitted.

All \$5 winners are eligible for the grand prize of \$25 when the contest closes Sept. 30, 1957. The contest is open to amateurs only, and any kind of photo is eligible for a prize—as long as you snapped it yourself. Send pictures of children, animals, scenery, interesting events, portraits of people, sports activities, etc. You can send as many entries as you like; they'll be returned.

Every issue of The Record from now until the contest closes will contain three winners. So try now and keep on trying; you may win a prize!

Enter Now!

Send in your favorite snapshots as soon as possible. They'll be returned when the contest ends. Please put your name, address and number of your local union on the back of every photo, plus information about the picture itself. Send photos to RWDSU RECORD, 132 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Pickets demonstrate outside Styl-Rite shop on New York's 14th Street with signs in Spanish and English. At right, striker Rafael Torres and his family in their one-room "home" across the street from Styl-Rite. Most of the strikers, like Torres, pay exorbitant rents for miserable apartments.



...Record Photo by Frank Kerness

PUERTO RICANS: 200 families find new hope in '65'

Every year thousands of Puerto Ricans come to the United States. Poor and exploited on their overcrowded island, they buy a \$60 airplane ticket to New York—on credit—and arrive in the metropolis with high hopes of a new and better life.

But all too often the new arrivals find themselves even more the victims of exploitation in their new homeland than they were in Puerto Rico. Unscrupulous employers hire them at substandard wages and, with the aid of racket unions, prevent them from organizing to win decent conditions. Landlords and rooming house operators prey on the Puerto Ricans' desperate need for housing, intensified in New York by the city's pattern of segregated neighborhoods.

The AFL-CIO, appalled by this exploitation of a minority group, has set machinery in motion to help Puerto Ricans organize into unions of their own choice. The first big test of this new machinery came last month when 200 workers of Styl-Rite Optics, Inc., an eyeglass frame company, bolted a "phantom" local of the Jewelry Workers Union—which claimed a "contract" with the employer—and joined the RWDSU's District 65, with the blessings and encouragement of Pres. George Meany and other top leaders.

The workers have been out on strike for more than three weeks now, fighting for a real union contract at Styl-Rite, instead of the phony back-door agreement that formerly "covered" them. In the course of their strike, these 200 Puerto Ricans have learned that they do have friends and that the labor movement is backing up their struggle against exploitation. At the same time, their plight serves as a sharp reminder to their fellow union members that American "prosperity" is only a bitter mockery for those who must eke out a living by working in shops that are unorganized or—worse yet—covered by a phony union "contract."

The Story of One Striker

Take Rafael Torres, for instance, who has been in the U. S. for 11 months.

Rafael can look out of the window of the single furnished room he shares with his wife and four children and see his fellow strikers at Styl-Rite Optics picketing the plant in the building across 14th Street.

"I feel good when I see them," he says in Spanish. "It shows that we all stand together to help each other. . . ."

But he doesn't feel so good when he sees the way his four kids and his wife, Eufemia, have to live. The six human beings are cluttered together in one wretched room—about 8 by 20 feet—already cluttered with two beds, a dresser, chest, stool, stove, and sink. (The community toilet is in the dark hallway, shared by the other tenants on their floor.) The two older children, Rafael, Jr., 15, and Carlos, 10, both sleep in the smaller of the two beds. Nine-year-old Maria and 2-year-old Sonia, who don't take up much room, sleep in the larger bed with their parents. There is no icebox or refrigerator. Food must be kept cool in the sink.

In Puerto Rico, Rafael was a field hand on a sugar-cane plantation. He came to this country in the hope of a better life for himself, his wife and the kids. But the experiences of the first few months made him want to turn around and go back to his native land.

His first and only job was on the Styl-Rite production line. His wages were \$40 a week, his take-home pay \$38.90. Out of this, he paid \$8 a week room rent, \$5 a week to repay the cost of transportation from Puerto Rico. Out of the remaining \$25.90, the Torres family had to be fed and clothed, and all their medical and other bills paid.

Now that he's on strike, even that measly wage has stopped. Instead,

the Torres family, like the families of the other strikers, is getting strike benefits and food cartons from District 65. In addition, the family is getting emergency assistance from the city's Welfare Department, which the union has prodded into fast action.

District 65 has gotten doctors to provide medical care on an emergency basis. And additional strike relief will be forthcoming as the result of a drive now going on among the District's 30,000 members to raise funds for the Styl-Rite workers.

Union Fights for Lower Rents

There have been other important developments that give encouragement to the strikers. The 80 workers at Ideal Optical Co., a Brooklyn plant owned by the same employer, went out in sympathy with the Styl-Rite workers on July 12. And the State Rent Commission, in response to a request by District 65, sent investigators down to union headquarters July 16 and 17 for the purpose of interviewing the strikers and determining whether they were paying excessive rents. City housing officials are acting on union reports of violations of health and safety ordinances in the strikers' apartments. If such violations aren't corrected, the tenants can get a reduction in rent.

All in all, enough has been happening in recent weeks to give Rafael Torres and his fellow strikers new hope for the future. And all of these hopeful signs can be traced directly to membership in a decent union. Says Rafael "I'm not worried about being on strike. I feel that the union will improve our conditions, not only at Styl-Rite but also in helping us in our housing situation and in everything else that presents a problem to people like me who have arrived in this country only recently. I am proud to be part of such a union."



Housing complaints of Styl-Rite strikers are acted upon right at union headquarters, where Trina Torres, left, a Spanish interpreter on staff of State Rent Commission, gathers data directly from workers. Among those waiting to tell their story is Rafael Torres (no relation to Miss Torres), who is seated in center of group in rear.



By DEAN M. JENNINGS
Editor, "AGVA News"

In the early 1930s vaudeville in America was at its peak. But for the performer, prosperity and security were only words. Contracts, while impressively embossed, were subject to the whims of managers and agents and were all but worthless. The major theatrical chains operated a blacklist, which quickly eliminated the actor who stood up for his rights, or fought for a decent salary, or desired to better his lot without sanction from the powerful booking offices.

From time to time, performers' organizations arose, made a little noise and then fell by the wayside. None managed to survive until the formation of the American Guild of Variety Artists, better known as AGVA.

Part of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, (whose other members are the American Federation of Radio & Television Artists; Actors Equity; Screen Actors Guild; Chorus Equity; Screen Extras Guild; and the American Guild of Musical Artists) AGVA has jurisdiction over all variety performers (except musicians)

of the night club owner and agent. Then an owner could cancel an act's engagement simply by tearing up the contract. Today AGVA performers work only under union-approved contracts. All night clubs must place cash bonds in escrow with the union in the amount of their weekly payroll to insure that actors will be paid if the club should fold up over night. In addition, the owner must pay into AGVA's Welfare Fund on the basis of the number of performers employed.

Each club, organization, or theater that utilizes the talents of AGVA performers must sign a Minimum Basic Agreement with the union, which provides for bonds, welfare fund payments, number of working days, etc. Minimum scales differ throughout the country. For example, in Las Vegas, the average minimum scale for chorus girls is \$109 a week while in New York City the minimum is about \$75. Principals' (those who do an individual act) salaries vary; the average minimum throughout the country for such performers is around \$125.00 a week, though very few work for the minimum scale.

The National Administrator of AGVA today is Jackie Bright. He has been in that posi-

AGVA: Performers' Union Boasts Top Stars

who perform in vaudeville, night clubs, circuses, music halls, ice shows and burlesque. Among its membership ranks are comedians, magicians, singers, dancers, jugglers, trapeze artists and clowns.

AGVA members' salaries range from \$25 for a one-night stand to \$250,000 a year. Nearly every big name performer in show business today is a member of AGVA. Among those who have served AGVA as president have been Bob Hope, Joe E. Lewis and Gus Van. The current president, Georgie Price, is one of America's top comics and has a show business background that includes radio, night clubs, TV and even opera.

Gypsy Rose Lee, the celebrated strip-teaser, actress and author, and comedian Phil Foster have both been recording secretaries. In addition Miss Lee was at one time Editor-in-Chief of the Guild's newspaper "AGVA News." Comic Red Buttons was a member of the union's National Board for many years. Current Board members include Penny "Blondie" Singleton; (Joe) Smith & (Charlie) Dale; and Vivian Duncan of the famed Duncan sisters.

Many AGVA members today are in a salary bracket where they don't really have to worry about minimums, wage scales or welfare funds. However, they all remember the day when there was no union, no protection, no scales or guarantees of any kind for the struggling actor, when performers were at the mercy

tion for two years. Bright, like President Price, comes from the ranks of the comedians, with over twenty years experience as an active performer in the variety field. While performing was his number one love, AGVA was his second, and he served in just about every elective office before becoming the Guild's top man.

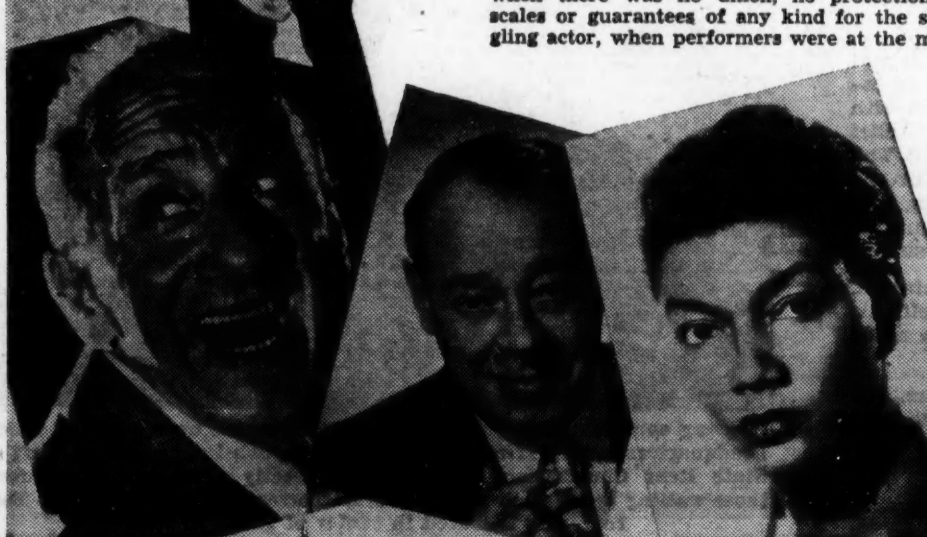
Today the union has about 20,000 members. Their dues are determined by their salary bracket. No member pays less than \$36 a year (for salaries up to \$500 a week) or more than \$200 a year (for salaries over \$2,000 a week.)

Where possible, AGVA tries to cooperate with other unions. Only last year, when the RWDSU's Local 1-S was in the throes of a struggle with the R. H. Macy Co. AGVA sent a troupe of actors to '1-S' strike headquarters to put on a morale-boosting show. There were eight acts on the bill and many RWDSUers undoubtedly remember the show as one of the highlights of their 1956 strike against Macy's.

While showbusiness in general has shown a marked decrease, it is interesting to note that through the first three months of 1957 AGVA-member employment was up 30 percent over the same period last year.

The late Red Ford, a famed Southwestern comedian, used to say that the initials A.G.V.A. stood for, "Another Group of Vanishing Americans."

It ain't so, Red!



Performers' union leaders at left are George Murphy of Screen Actors Guild, Penny Singleton and Jackie Bright of AGVA. Other stars on this page are all AGVA members; several have served as union officers.

rwdsu RECORD

military service



"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," wrote Alfred, Lord Tennyson nearly a century ago. But today the average young man's thoughts are as likely to be turned to military service as to romance.

As a service to readers with men of draft age in their families, The Record herewith presents the latest facts, as gathered by Cabell Phillips for Harper's Magazine, on the various choices in military service now available to prospective members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard.

Certain basic facts apply to all forms of military service. They are:

(1) Every healthy young man between the ages of 18½ and 26 is obligated to put in from six to eight years of military service if the government elects to call him.

(2) If he serves as much as two years on active duty with one of the regular services his total obligation is reduced to six years.

(3) Whatever portion of his eight- or six-year obligation is not spent on active duty must be spent in reserve status as follows:

(a) in the Ready Reserve for a period which by adding in his time on active duty, will equal four years (with certain exceptions to be noted later) and

(b) in the Standby Reserve for whatever additional period is necessary to round out his total obligation.

(The Ready Reserve requires weekly drills and a two-week summer encampment or cruise. It is subject to immediate mobilization in time of emergency on call of the President. A member's failure to maintain a proper performance record can result in his forced shift back to active duty. The Standby Reserve has no training requirement. It can be mobilized only through an act of Congress.)

There are two ways in which a young man can respond to his obligation for military service. The simplest is to wait around to see if the draft catches up with him any time before his twenty-sixth birthday. It may or it may not, or he may acquire exemption through marriage or dependents. If he is drafted he serves two years on active duty, four years in the reserves. He has no choice as to the branch of service (most draftees are assigned to the Army) and not very much as to the specialty he will follow.

His other alternative is to volunteer. As a volunteer he can, under ideal circumstances, (a) pick his branch of service, (b) pick his specialty within that service, (c) elect to put in as little as six months on active duty, and (d) choose among three basic enlistment plans as follows:

(1) **Regular Enlistment.** All services offer regular enlistments at age 17 for minimum terms of three years in the Army and Marine Corps, and four years in the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Total service obligation is six years in active and reserve status.

(2) **Enlisted Reserve.** All services except the Air Force offer at age 17 enlistment for a term of two years active, four years reserve duty.

(3) **Six Months Reserve.** There are two variants to this plan which is offered by all services except the Navy:

(a) for those 17 to 18½, six months active duty plus a full seven and one-half years in the Ready Reserve (except for the Army, which requires only four and one-half years in the Ready and three years in the Standby Reserve);

(b) for those 18½ and older, six months active duty plus five and one-half years in the Ready Reserve. The upper age limit for this variant is 21 in the Marine Corps, 25 in the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

A special plan, which expires on September 30, 1957, is offered those entering the Army or Air Force via the National Guard. This cuts the active duty requirement for those in the 17 to 18½ age bracket from six months to eleven weeks, with the entire balance of an eight-year obligation to be served in the Ready Reserve.

OPTIONS FOR OFFICERS

So much for the enlisted ranks. If a young man wishes to buck for a commission the avenues open to him are infinitely more varied—and considerably more difficult to map out. In the first place, there is a less pressing need for officers in all of the services than there is for enlisted men. Second, the physical and educational requirements are uniformly higher—a college degree is mandatory in most instances. And third, the intangible qualities of leadership—personality, appearance, a rounded school background—have a variable but sometimes decisive weight in the final selection. Army standards generally are less exacting than those of the Navy and

the Coast Guard; the Marine Corps is next toughest; and the Air Force is toughest of all.

Each service maintains its own service academy from which the nucleus of its career officer corps is replenished each year. Entrance usually is won only by Congressional appointment and after stiff competitive examinations.

The more popular and prosaic ways in which a commission can be won are through the several variants of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) and the Officer Candidate Schools (OCS).

ARMY

ROTC—Four years of part-time military training plus one summer encampment, in colleges having ROTC units, leading upon graduation to a commission and followed by either two years active and four years reserve service, or six months active and seven and one-half years reserve service.

OCS—Available only to those already in regular or reserve service (including National Guard) and having a high-school diploma or its equivalent. Twenty-two weeks of training, leading to a commission and two years active, four years reserve duty.

NAVY

ROTC—Regular: part-time training in a four-year college course paid for in full by the Navy, plus three summer cruises, leading to a regular commission and four years active duty, two years in the reserves. Contract: part-time training in a four-year college course NOT paid for by the Navy, plus one summer cruise, leading to a reserve commission with two years active duty, four years in the reserves.

OCS—Available to college graduates of 19 or over only. Four months training leading to a reserve commission and three years active duty, two and three-quarters years in the reserves. Aviation OCS requires an additional fourteen months of advanced training with two and one-half years active duty, two years in the reserves.

Aviation Cadet—Available only to those with at least two years of college. Eighteen months training leading to a reserve commission with two and one-half years active, two years reserve duty.

MARINE CORPS

Graduates of the Navy's officers training courses may apply for transfer to the Marine Corps. In addition, the Corps offers the following courses of its own for both ground and air personnel:

Platoon Leaders Class—Available to college students only. Consists of two six-week summer training courses leading, upon graduation from college, to a reserve commission with three years active, three years reserve duty.

Officer Candidate Course—Available to college graduates only. Consists of ten weeks training, leading to regular or reserve commission, at the option of the Corps, with three years active and three years reserve duty.

AIR FORCE

ROTC—Part-time training in colleges having Air ROTC units, divided into two years of basic and two years of advanced training with promotion to the latter optional with the Air Force. Reserve commission upon graduation followed by three years active, three years reserve duty.

OCS—Available only to those 20½ or older who are already in regular or reserve service (including Air National Guard) and who hold a high-school diploma or its equivalent. Consists of six months training leading to a reserve commission and up to three years active duty at the option of the Air Force. Reserve duty is in accordance with this option and the duration of prior active duty.

Aviation Cadet—Available to high school graduates 19 or older, but with a strong preference for men with at least two years of college. Twelve months training for navigators, fourteen months for pilots, leading to a reserve commission; three years active duty with the balance of a six year obligation in the reserves.

COAST GUARD

OCS—Available to college graduates 21 or older. Consists of seventeen weeks training leading to reserve commission and either three years active and three years reserve duty or, at the option of the Coast Guard, six months active and seven and one-half years reserve duty.

Which of these is the best deal? That depends on the individual's desires and requirements. The Army's six-months plan for the 17-18½ age group will appeal to those anxious to "get it over with fast." By contrast, a boy seeking a college education at government expense may try to get into one of the service academies or the Regular Navy ROTC, where his entire college expenses are paid.

Good luck, rookie!

How to Choose Among Different Branches

Another Woman's Poison

By JANE GOODSSELL

It is an easy business to divide the world into two kinds of people. You can start anywhere.

Some people, for instance, dote on storms. Thunder and lightning thrill them to the core, and they tear around like the Valkyrie living every glorious moment to the full.

Other people spend these same exciting moments under the bed with their fingers in their ears.

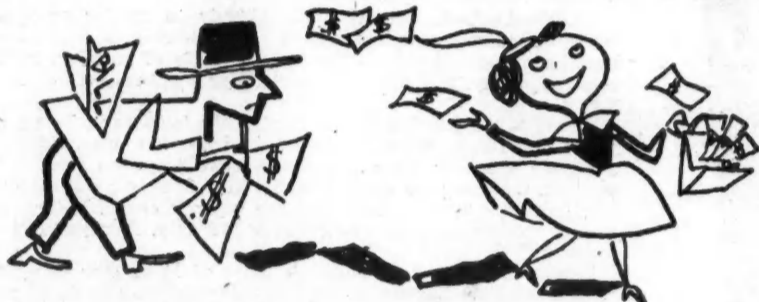


Then there are people who feel strongly that a house is not a home without a dog. And other people, with equal conviction, feel that dogs are troublesome, dirty and a threat to flowering shrubs and broadloom carpeting.

Some people adore the soft, romantic glow of candlelight, and others prefer to see what they are eating.

Some people's idea of a really bang-up vacation is a sleeping bag under the stars, a sparkling mountain stream and meals cooked over an open campfire. Other people refuse to go anyplace that doesn't teem with elevators, bellboys and lobster thermidor.

Some people count their change and demand itemized bills, and others cure their blues by making mad, whimsical, expensive purchases.



Some people leap from their beds, flexing their muscles and thumping their chests. And other people hail each new day with whimpers.

Some people stay fat on diets of cottage cheese and spinach leaves sprinkled with lemon juice, while others grow lean by slopping down mashed potatoes and gravy and butterscotch sundaes.

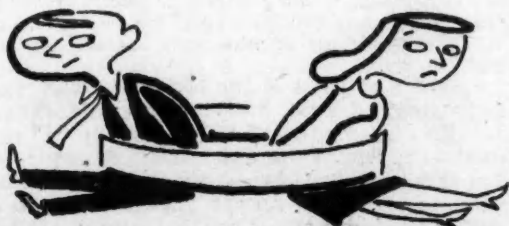


Some think a custard pie in the face is the funniest form of humor, and others disdain anything but New Yorker cartoons and shaggy dog stories.

Some people get all nervous and twitchy if they notice a wrinkle in the rug, and other people never pick anything up or put anything away, and set wet glasses down on Duncan Phyfe tables.

There can be two points of view on almost anything. If one person likes it hot, there is another person who likes it cold.

And, for some inexplicable reason, they usually marry each other.



—Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Overweight Big Problem, But So Are Promoters Of Phony Obesity 'Cures'

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

A couple of generations ago extra weight was regarded as a sign of prestige, according to sociology professors who study this sort of thing. It showed you were able to eat well. Today, overweight is regarded as a major health problem, and rather than indicating you're eating well, is considered a sign of improper nutrition.

A number of promoters now are taking advantage of the public's new weight-consciousness to sell a host of products from "reducing pills" and "plans" to massage devices and "steam suits." Reducing salons are no longer operated just for well-to-do people. Now they are on a more moderate-price chain-store system. As with other drugs and toiletries, television has given advertisers of obesity products and treatments a new opportunity to befuddle the public. They also use magazine, newspaper and mail advertising heavily. The understaffed postal investigating authorities have been battling the flood of fraudulent advertising with their powerful fraud actions, although the similarly-understaffed Federal Trade Commission so far has been slow to protect the public from this growing type of deception even with its mild cease-and-desist orders.

Deceptive, Fraudulent Advertising

Maye Russ, director of the food, drug and cosmetic division of the National Better Business Bureau, reports there are more deceptive and fraudulent advertising claims being made for alleged obesity remedies than any other category of drug advertising.

Much of the advertising of obesity products and treatments is actually fraudulent and a good deal of the rest is deceptive. But in most cases they promise an easy short-cut to a trim, slim figure, and the promoters are especially active in the summer months.

One of the most widespread promotions is for "no-diet reducing wonder drugs," which are generally a drug called phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, sold under various brand names such as "Hungrex," "Regimen," "ND 17" and "Prescription 812." Another type of widely sold "reducing" pill is generally a combination of vitamins, minerals, dextrose and protein, with nothing in the product itself that will make you lose weight.

Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, also known under the brand name of "Propadrine" hydrochloride, has been used for some time by doctors to treat hay-fever and bronchial asthma symptoms. More recently, the Food and Drug Administration reports this drug has gotten some acceptance from medical authorities as an aid in controlling appetite. But the fallacy of buying this drug under various brand names to use yourself, is that the recommended dosage for depressing the appetite of overweight people is one-third to 100 percent more than the maximum daily dosage permitted by the Food and Drug Administration for over-the-counter sale. The National Better Business Bureau says it has seen no satisfactory evidence that this drug in the permitted over-the-counter dosage would curb the appetite of people generally.

Many ads for these products, however, claim this drug causes users to quickly, safely and automatically lose as many pounds as they like, without a diet of any kind, without ever being hungry and while continuing to eat what they like. Some ads even have claimed users automatically stop eating half-way through their meals.

Ads Differ from Label Statements

One of the trickiest aspects of the promotion of these pills is the difference between the advertising and the statements on the label. The labels carry a caution note as they must, else they will run afoul of the Food and Drug Administration. Some ads have promised users they will suffer no side effects. But the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey listed ten different side effects experienced by users, ranging from insomnia to labored breathing. The two doctors who made this study said that they believe this drug is unsafe for the general public to use in any dosage without medical supervision.

The Food and Drug Administration itself has said it is "unconvinced" that phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride is effective in reducing weight.

Regimen, which uses a combination of this and other drugs, has claimed in big ads that it makes you lose weight very fast: "By the third day you will have lost pound after pound." The NBBB says this is a temporary weight reduction. But according to medical authorities, once you discontinue the product, the fluid will rapidly reappear.

Some weight-reducing "plans" which sell pills don't emphasize this in their radio and TV commercials and ads, but when you open the package, besides the pills there is a recommendation for a low-calorie diet. Thus the effectiveness of the plan actually depends on the buyer's ability to follow a diet. If he can do this he can lose weight all right, but doesn't need the pills as much as he needs medical supervision while dieting. Thus you pay \$2.98 (the price of many of these products) for standard advice to avoid butter and other fats and eat more meats and salads.

Vibrating Tables, Low Calories Diets

What about the chain-store "reducing salons" that are popping up all over? There have been complaints about their advertising too, although some seem to be more careful than others. Basically they seem to depend chiefly on vibrating tables and a personalized effort to keep you on a low-calorie diet. The vibrating tables are of dubious value, but the talking-to about dieting sometimes helps, although you get safer supervision if you employ a medical doctor for this purpose.

Another trouble area is advertising of mechanical devices for spot reducing of bulging hips, thighs, etc. Actually such "spot" reducing is impossible without general overall weight reduction, says the Journal of the American Medical Association.

lighter side of the record

How You Say?

The Frenchman was talking to his English friend, regretting that his marriage had produced no children.

"My wife, she eez—how you say it?—impregnable," he said.

"Oh, I don't think you mean quite that, old man," replied his friend.

"Well, then, she eez—inconceivable?"

"No, that is not correct," came the rejoinder.

"Ah, attendez. She mus' be—unbearable!"

After his first dancing lesson, little Butch was asked by his mother how he got along. "Aw, it's easy," he said, "All you gotta do is keep turnin' around and wipin' your shoes on the floor."

"What are these tickets I found in my husband's pocket?"

"Your husband is an archaeologist. These tickets are evidence of a lost race."

"Not guilty of bigamy," said the judge. "You may go home."

"Thanks, judge. Which one?"

Policeman—We're looking for a drowned man.
Festive one—Whaah yer want one for?

"Why are you so jealous of your husband's secretary?"

"Because I used to be his secretary."

The term "horse sense" seems to have developed from the fact that horses don't bet on people.

Powerless Men

NEW YORK CITY.—Officials of the American Public Power Assn. vowed that they'd never hold another convention without having a couple of union electricians standing in the wings. The delegates had hardly seated themselves in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel when the lights failed. When these were restored the little bulb on the speakers' lectern went out and the orators had to hold their scripts almost at the tips of their noses. Then the delegates went out to the demonstration rooms only to find that the exhibitors couldn't exhibit because the hotel's power was too weak. Someone finally got a booster transformer and the exhibits started functioning. It was then that a radio station engineer came in to record the speeches of the Power Assn. bigwigs. Very carefully he plugged his A. C. machine into a D. C. socket and blew a fuse!

Over His Head

A somewhat retiring and timid clerk was suddenly yanked up on the carpet by the departmental supervisor, a notorious tryant.

"Birkhead, I understand you've been going over my head," roared the supervisor.

The frightened technician mumbled a denial.

"Don't give me that stuff," shouted the supervisor, "Isn't it true that you've been praying for a raise?"

"Yes, we want a young man in this office. Do you smoke, chew, swear, drink, or run around nights?"

"No, sir, but I can learn."

For that rundown feeling, try jaywalking.

Said an advertising salesman as he proposed: "This is positively the last time this astounding offer will be made."

There is the fellow whose wife had quadruplets—so he went out and bought a fifth.

A man went into a doctor's office and spotted a sign which said: "First call \$5, second \$3."

So when he greeted the doctor, he said: "Well, doctor, here I am again."

STUCK IN ONE PLACE?



Labor oddities

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By Broadhecker

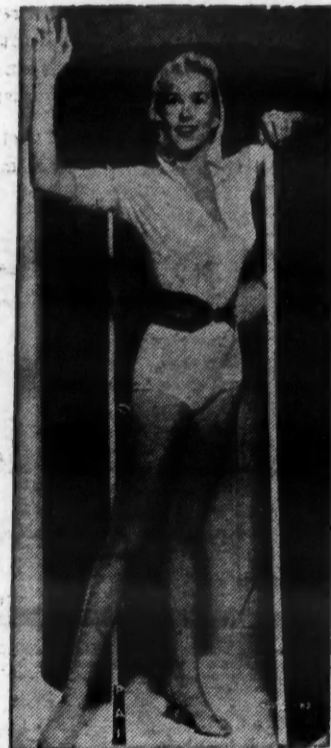
THE MISSISSIPPI BAR ASSOC. COMMISSIONER SUGGESTED THAT LAWYERS CHARGE BETWEEN \$12.50 AND \$17.50 AN HOUR FOR THEIR SERVICES (WHAT NO OVERTIME?)



LEE POLK, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CLOTHING WORKERS IN DETROIT HAS DONATED 280 PINTS OF BLOOD TO HELP SAVE THE LIVES OF HIS FELLOW WORKERS

RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS CLOWNS HAVE DOUBLED THEIR SALARIES SINCE JOINING A UNION THIS YEAR

PEGGY



WELL STACKED: Kathy Marlowe will grace the chorus line in Warner's soon-to-be released "Pajama Game."



"I SUPPOSE YOU'RE TRYING TO SEE THE UNION LABEL."



A Strike for Human Dignity

Reflected in the "picket sign" above is the misery suffered by thousands of New York's Puerto Rican workers who are exploited by employers, by racket unions and by landlords.

In a brave attempt to liberate themselves from a phony union "contract," a group of 200 workers at Styl-Rite Optics, Inc., joined District 65 of the RWDSU and struck against their employer June 27.

One of the strikers, Rafael Torres, is shown above with his family in their one-room home in a slum building on Manhattan's West Side. Their story and the story of their thousands of struggling brothers and sisters from Puerto Rico and of the fight they're waging with the aid of the AFL-CIO to get honest union representation is told on Page 11.